

Workshop AISRe - ABC
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New Urban policies for medium sized cities

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Summary

1. Why a new policy for the cities ?
2. The regulatory environment
3. The definition of medium sized cities
4. The model proposed

1-Why a new policy for the cities ?

1. Structural aspects

1. The cities: where are concentrated the majority of population, consumers, human capital , culture, physical and immaterial infrastructures, productive capacities and the related problems and opportunities;

2. Cyclical Aspects

1. Deficit in public and private investments
2. Deficit in internal demand

2-The regulatory environment

- **Methods and objectives for effective use of EU funds 2014-2020**", recognizes the strategic option "city" and incorporates the indications of the European Union in relation to the assumption, by the city, of a more active role in the use of these funds, in order to support the development of the country. Programming must: "consider the city as a *functional city* ; by distinguishing between large cities / metropolitan areas, medium-sized cities and small towns systems; focusing on the *Network of large metropolitan cities* to strengthen Europe's competitiveness"

2-The regulatory environment (2)

- **Methods and content on the priorities in the field of Urban Agenda"**, presented by the Interministerial Committee for Urban Policy (CIPU), establish that: "It is important to strengthen the role of metropolitan cities as protagonists of territorial policies. The potential for social and economic innovation and experimentation metropolitan cities was largely underused in the past two programming cycles of community resources. (...) In particular, it gained the conviction that it is appropriate to consider a *national program for metropolitan cities for 2014-2020* and that with the same objectives are provided programs for medium-sized cities in the context of POR (Regional Operative Programs)

2-The regulatory environment (3)

- **The city of the future, challenges, ideas, anticipations**
", Directorate-General for Regional Policy and Urban
European Commission - October 2011: "The prosperous
and dynamic medium (small)-sized cities may play an
important role not only for the welfare of the inhabitants,
but also of the surrounding rural populations. They serve
to prevent the depopulation of rural areas and the exodus
to the cities and to promote a balanced development of
the territory “

3-The definition of medium-sized cities in Italy- according to the Partnership Agreement 2014-2020

■STEP 1→ 4 CRITERIA :

1. Population > 45,000 inhabitants
2. No capitals of metropolitan cities
3. Centers of service supply - DPS 2013 (simultaneous location of any secondary school; locations of hospitals with Emergency Departments and Acceptance Level I and presence of railway stations Platinum, Gold or Silver)
4. Economic Specialization (municipalities specialized in the secondary or tertiary sectors)

■STEP 2 → CRITERIA :

1. Administrative functions (regional capitals and provincial capitals >45,000 inhabitants not included in the first phase + City of Aosta)
2. No capitals of metropolitan cities (criterion also in the first stage)

Total = 105 medium-sized cities

Partnership Agreement 2014-2020

- Is the document prepared by a Member State in cooperation with the institutions of central and local level and the economic and social partners, defining strategies, methods and spending priorities.
- It is approved by the European Commission following the negotiations with the Member State (for Italy approved the 29 of October 2014)
- Source of the definition : "L'Italia delle città medie" – 4° QUADERNO DELLA COLLANA "I COMUNI" DEL CENTRO DOCUMENTAZIONE E STUDI ANCI-IFEL http://www.fondazioneifel.it/formazione/quaderni-dei-comuni/item/download/867_4f2daf90399046552b8cee731df9bef3

Regione	N. città medie	Denominazione delle 105 città medie
Piemonte	6	Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo, Moncalieri, Novara, Vercelli
Valle d'Aosta	1	Aosta
Lombardia	15	Bergamo, Brescia, Busto Arsizio, Como, Cremona, Gallarate, Lecco, Legnano, Mantova, Monza, Pavia, Rho, Sesto San Giovanni, Varese, Vigevano
Trentino-Alto Adige	2	Bolzano, Trento
Veneto	5	Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Verona, Vicenza
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3	Pordenone, Trieste, Udine
Liguria	3	La Spezia, Sanremo, Savona
Emilia-Romagna	9	Carpi, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia, Rimini
Toscana	11	Arezzo, Carrara, Empoli, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Massa, Pisa, Pistoia, Prato, Siena
Umbria	3	Foligno, Perugia, Terni
Marche	5	Ancona, Ascoli Piceno, Fano, Pesaro, San Benedetto del Tronto
Lazio	7	Anzio, Civitavecchia, Frosinone, Latina, Rieti, Tivoli, Viterbo
Abruzzo	4	Chieti, L'Aquila, Pescara, Teramo
Molise	1	Campobasso
Campania	9	Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Cava de' Tirreni, Nocera Inferiore, Pozzuoli, Salerno, Scafati, Torre del Greco
Puglia	7	Andria, Barletta, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Trani
Basilicata	2	Matera, Potenza
Calabria	4	Catanzaro, Cosenza, Crotona, Lamezia Terme
Sicilia	6	Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Gela, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani
Sardegna	2	Olbia, Sassari

Fonte: elaborazione IFEL-Dipartimento Economia Locale su dati Istat, DPS, Infocamere, 2014

Medium sized cities included in Partnership Agreement 2014

	Medium sized cities	Capital of metropolitan cities	Metropolitan cities	Italy
N° of Municipalities	105	10	1.009	8.057
% of Municipalities	1,3	0,1	12,5	100,0
Population 2014	9.516.435	8.209.328	18.478.763	60.782.668
% of population	15,7	13,5	30,4	100,0
Density (Pop/kmq)	579	2.760	551	201

To be noticed that in the programming cycle 2014-2020:

- **Metropolitan Cities**, are supported by the interventions of the National Operational Programme (PON) "metropolitan cities" and by the Urban Agenda through Regional Programs and other National Operational Programs;
- **Small Municipalities** (up to 5,000 inhabitants), are of the main recipients (84%) the National Strategy for Inner Areas;
- **Medium-sized cities** are not in receipt of any PON, National Strategy or dedicated axis. On the other hand according to the AdP Italy (Partnership Agreement) medium-sized cities are included in the **urban strategy 2014-2020**. In these territories therefore the urban agenda is only applied through the Regional Operational Programmes (POR)

Medium-sized cities in the Regional Programs (POR) 2014-2020

	N° Regions	N° Medium-sized cities	Euro (Milions)
Medium-sized cities	12	59	1,300
Urban development	4	--	272
Altre	2	--	---

4-A model for a new urban policy

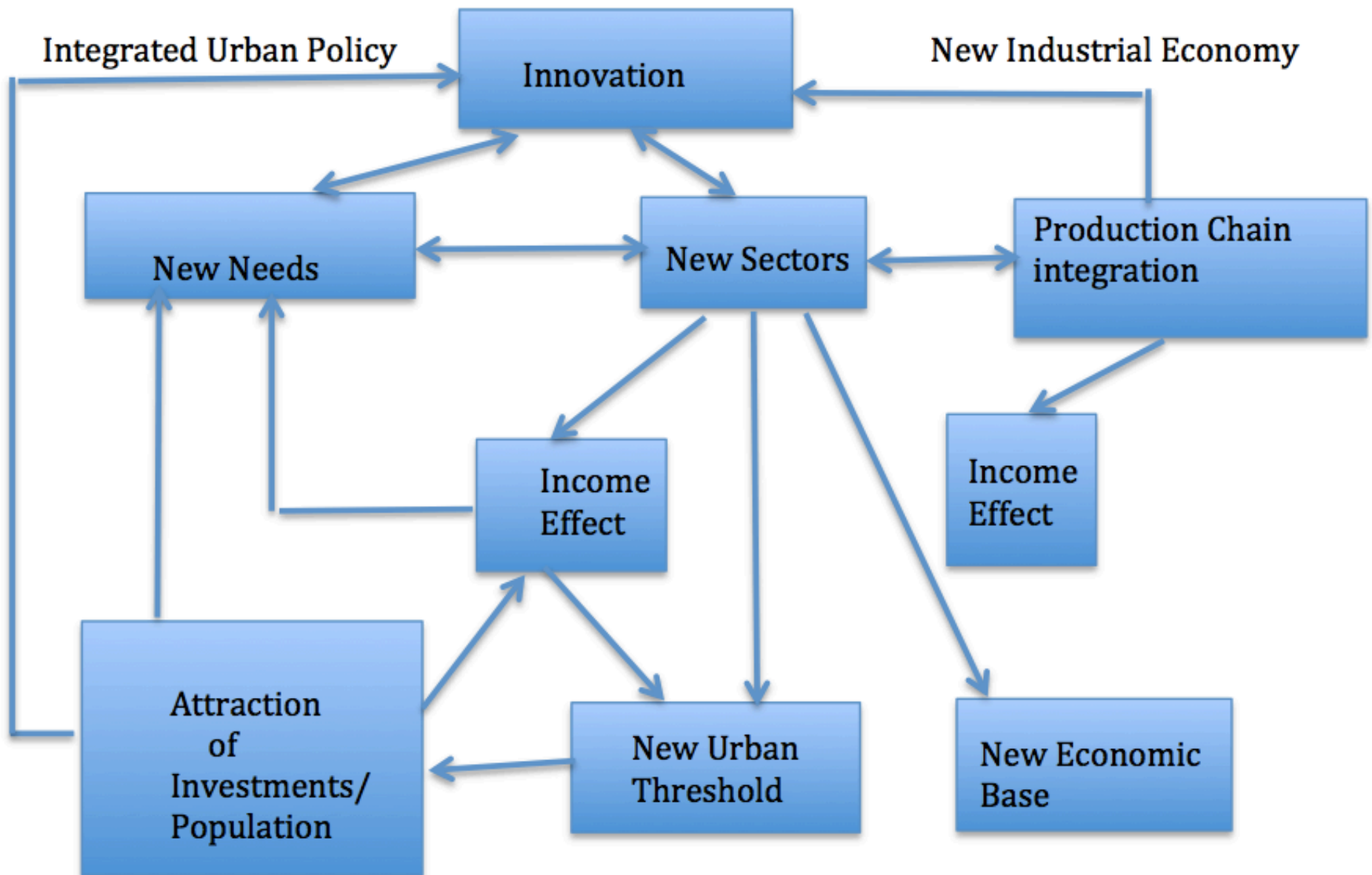
1. Theoretical and empirical references
2. The scheme
3. Innovative sectors and project integration
4. Demand and supply integration
5. Production chain integration

4.1-Theoretical and empirical references

1. Incubator Hypothesis (Leone, Struick, 1976; Ciciotti, 1984)
2. Development Diffusion: filtering down theory (Berry, 1972; Thompson, 1968) and growth pole theory(Boudeville (1972),
3. Innovation oriented regional policy (Ciciotti,!977)
4. Cities as *milieu innovateur* (Camagni, 1999),
5. Network of synergy and complementarity (Camagni, 1993; Dematteis, 1985),
6. Structural and strategic competition (Ciciotti, Perulli, 1991).

4.1...and related implication

1. The close link between the city and innovation, resulting from a series of factors related mainly to the economies of urbanization and localization, the reduction of transaction costs and uncertainty in the presence of tacit and explicit knowledge that facilitate collective learning processes, but also thanks to the availability of physical spaces that play a role of incubators for innovative enterprises.
2. The process of diffusion of innovations and economic development, which takes place at the micro-scale territorial, between the center and the periphery of the metropolitan areas, as well as at the macro scale territorial, thanks to the filtering process between the different nodes of the urban structure.
3. The importance of the relations of cooperation and synergy that can be established between the cities given the overcoming of the hierarchical model of urban structure in favor of network approaches.
4. The role played by both structural and voluntary components in the competition that characterizes the post-industrial city in the age of globalization and the related consequences for urban policies.



4.3-Sector , innovative activities and inintegrated projects of development

1. Emerging and innovative sectors to respond to the new needs of the citizen-consumers and to improve the quality of life, the external economies , the competitiveness of urban areas and producing a new urban economic base (see also Agenda Urbana).
2. Sectors with strong domestic demand, but for which is even possible to gain competitive advantages on an international scale, as there is a relevant market at least at EU level (eg. : enhancement of historic centers, securing of ancient buildings, cultural and creative industries, tourism , and urban regeneration in general)
3. Sectors for which an integrated design is demanded, giving the proper emphasis in the evaluation of projects of urban policies to intangible items such as place marketing, promotion, communication, and management aspects of the initiatives.

4.4-Demand and supply integration

Virtuous circle that, starting from the demand-supply of the innovations necessary to the new needs of citizens, evolves along the path: improved quality of life- greater external economies - greater urban competitiveness- attraction of external investments - development of new sectors (new industrial economy)

4.5-Production chain integration and new industrial economy

1. Networking the city so that they exchange good practices and establish networks of cooperation and synergy;
2. Exploiting the natural process of diffusion of innovations through the urban framework;
3. Exploiting economies of scale in production and use of new products and services developed for individual urban systems;
4. Strategies and specific actions devoted to the emergence and consolidation of appropriate cluster: sectors for which the demand by the city is stronger in terms of quantity, technological innovation and export potential (. St.Geit Venz / Carinthia)
5. In general, we can imagine a new industrial economy focused on "driving ideas/ leading markets" covering several production chains.

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